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WORLD AFFAIRS

UN-Katanga Fighting

UN Attack. Heavy fighting broke out in the Elisabethville area Dec. 5 between units of the UN Force and Katanga's army and gendarmerie. The fighting was the result of a UN attack said to have been ordered by Actg. UN Secy. Gen. U Thant.

UN spokesmen in New York said Dec. 5 that UN troops had attacked Katangan roadblocks erected near Elisabethville in violation of the Oct. 13 UN-Katanga truce agreement. The attack was said to have been launched after Thant cabled Sture C. Linner, UN Congo operations chief, to order UN military action if the Katangan government ignored UN demands for removal of the roadblocks and cessation of attacks on UN personnel. The UN spokesmen said that the attack was launched after the roadblocks were strengthened and "it became apparent that Katangese forces intended to launch an attack on the United Nations at the [Elisabethville] airport."

(The Katangan roadblocks had been erected Dec. 3; Katanga Foreign Min. Evariste Kimba said Dec. 4 that he had agreed to their removal within 24 hours, but the agreement apparently was not carried out.)

UN headquarters in New York announced Dec. 5 that Indian Brig. K. A. S. Raja, UN Force commander in Katanga, had been named to supercede George Ivan Smith and Brian Urquhart, UN civilian chiefs in Katanga, as head of all UN operations in the province.

The UN announced that the UN Force's jet fighters had been ordered to Katanga "to support ground operations and to destroy any hostile aircraft taking hostile action against any United Nations positions."

The UN Force currently numbered 15,342 men, 12,405 of them combat soldiers. An estimated 6,000 of these troops were in Katanga, where they faced Katangan army and gendarmerie forces believed to total 12,000. The UN Force had 15 modern jet fighters. Katanga had 2 jets and about 20 other planes, most of them civil craft. 700 more UN Irish troops were en route to the Congo Dec. 5-6 aboard U.S. Air Force Globemasters.

Fighting Detailed. The Dec. 5 fighting between UN and Katangan forces apparently began when Indian UN troops attempted to force a roadblock constructed near the Elisabethville airport by Katangan gendarmes. The gunfire begun between the 2 forces spread rapidly to other parts of the city. The Katangans later moved their roadblock closer to the airport, but the road was opened later in the day by a convoy of 240 newly-arrived Swedish troops. African and European crowds panicked in downtown Elisabethville after the city was subjected to rifle and mortar fire. UN headquarters in downtown Elisabethville were shelled heavily. Some Katangan units involved were said to be led by white mercenaries.

Louis Hoffacker, the U.S.' consul in Elisabethville, met with Kimba Dec. 5 but failed to win a halt in the fighting. (Hoffacker was placed under house arrest by Katanga Dec. 6.)

The UN's senior adviser in Katanga, Brian Urquhart of Britain, declared Dec. 5 that the Katangan forces had begun a general attack on UN positions, and "matters now are in the hands of the military." Urquhart charged that Katangans had begun the shooting and that there was evidence a "serious over-all attack was planned on the United Nations headquarters." He said that Katangans led by whites had ambushed UN troops at 2 points.

Katangan Pres. Tshombe charged Dec. 5 in Paris that the UN had begun the attack and that Katanga would resist the UN "aggression." (Tshombe had left Elisabethville Dec. 1, reportedly en route to Brazil to attend a conference of the Moral Re-Armament movement.) Tshombe's cabinet held an emergency session in Elisabethville Dec. 5, and Kimba said at a news conference that Katanga considered itself at war with the UN.

Heavy fighting continued in Elisabethville Dec. 6, with Swedish UN troops attacking and capturing a key underpass between the city, its suburbs and a nearby refugee camp for Baluba tribesmen. Other UN units surrounded a Katangan roadblock between the city and the airport but were pinned down by Katangan fire.

UN officials estimated Dec. 6 that 40 persons (all but one of them Katangans) had been killed in 2 days of fighting. Elisabethville's Queen Elisabeth Hospital reported 15 known dead.

UN air attacks were launched against the Katangan forces Dec. 6. The UN announced that Indian Canberra jets had destroyed 4 Katangan planes, including one jet fighter, on the ground at Kolwezi airport, 120 miles northwest of Elisabethville. (The other Katangan jet was reported Dec. 6 to have made a forced landing in Kasai Province.) UN air attacks destroyed a highway bridge between Elisabethville and the Katangan military base in Jadotville. A Katangan plane dropped 3 bombs on the UN-held Elisabethville airport, but did no damage.

Week in Headlines

UN Force launched new ground, air attack on dissident Katanga régime; U.S. backed U Thant orders for offensive.

Geneva conference on Laos reported near success; negotiations detailed.

Pres. Kennedy sought business backing for Administration's foreign trade proposals.

Negro Freedom Riders attacked in Mississippi test of ICC bus terminal desegregation order.

U.S. Communist Party indicted for refusal to register.

Cuban Premier Castro proclaimed Communist ideals, plans.

DR general strike continued.

U.S. Backs UN Action. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson conferred with U Thant at UN headquarters in New York Dec. 6 and made clear to newsmen that the U.S. gave its full support to the UN action in Katanga. Stevenson said "the United States is very pleased with the plans of the secretary general to bring Katanga under control." A State Department statement issued after the fighting began Dec. 5 had assured Thant of the "support of the United States, which will continue to meet its obligations to assist the UN in its attempt to bring peace and stability to the Congo."

The State Department announced Dec. 6 that the U.S. had made available to the UN an additional 21 Air Force transports to fly troops and supplies to the UN forces in Katanga. The U.S. already had contributed 6 C-124 Globemasters for UN Congo operations.

(Tshombe appealed Dec. 6 for international action to stop the U.S.' provision of planes which would be used "to bombard the peaceful Katangan population.")

(State Min. Edward Heath, British foreign affairs spokesman, indicated Dec. 6 that Britain did not support the UN's action against Katanga. Heath told the House of Commons that the "UN forces are fully entitled to protect themselves when they are attacked, but they have not got a permit to try to impose a political solution by force." The British embassy in Washington sought to dispel the effect of Heath's words by issuing a statement later the same day affirming that both the Americans and the British "are in favor of a solution through conciliation and the preservation of the Congo . . . as a united country.")

Background to Fighting. The UN attack followed a series of incidents in which Katanga forces violated the UN-Katanga truce and carried out attacks on UN personnel.

The UN announced Dec. 3 that Actg. Secy. Gen. Thant had ordered UN representatives in the Congo to "act

vigorously to re-establish law and order and protect life and property in Katanga." It said the UN Command in Elisabethville had warned Katanga that it would "be obliged to act according to the Security Council resolution" unless marauding Katangan troops were restored to discipline.

(Thant had told a UN press conference Dec. 1 that the Congo was "the most important problem" facing the UN but that he was preparing a plan for its solution "in the context of the latest Security Council resolution.")

The first serious incident preceding the fighting occurred Nov. 28 when marauding Katangan troops assaulted the UN's 2 leading officials in Katanga, George Ivan Smith and Brian Urquhart. The 2 were seized and beaten while they attended a dinner in Elisabethville in honor of visiting U.S. Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.). Urquhart was freed only after the intervention of Katangan Interior Min. Munongo and Foreign Min. Kimba. Both men suffered serious injuries.

2 Indian soldiers serving with the UN Force were kidnaped by Katangans Nov. 28 and one of them was found shot to death near Pres. Tshombe's Elisabethville home the next day.

32 drunken Katangan soldiers were captured and disarmed by Indian UN troops Dec. 2 after they had fired on Indian troops at Elisabethville airport. Katanga forces retaliated Dec. 3 by firing on several UN planes and helicopters, wounding one UN officer.

At least 14 UN officials were kidnaped from their Elisabethville homes Dec. 2-3 by Katangan soldiers. The officials were held despite UN warnings of armed action to free them. All UN civil employees were moved into a protected compound after the kidnapings. The UN Command repeatedly appealed to Katangan officials Dec. 2-4 to remove their less disciplined troops from Elisabethville or accept some form of joint police action. No Katangan response was reported.

O'Brien Accusations. Charges that Britain and France deliberately had sabotaged UN operations in Katanga were voiced by Conor Cruise O'Brien following his release Dec. 1 as UN representative in Katanga and his resignation Dec. 2 from the Irish foreign service.

O'Brien, in a statement distributed at UN headquarters Dec. 2, declared that he had quit his Irish and UN posts to regain "freedom of speech" concerning events in Katanga. He charged that Britain and France had "bitterly" opposed implementation of UN resolutions on Katanga and finally had used "heavy pressure" to end his efforts to carry them out. He charged that the British UN delegation was "not particularly fastidious about the methods it employed" against him. He asserted that such actions represented as great a danger to the UN as did the USSR's misuse of its veto powers.

In a 2d statement issued Dec. 4, O'Brien specifically accused British Prime Min. Macmillan and others of "sabotaging" the UN by working for the secession of Katanga.

Gen. Sean McKeown, Irish commander of the UN Force, told newsmen in London Dec. 5 that he supported O'Brien's charges against Britain and France. McKeown disclosed that he had asked to be released from his UN assignment when it expired Dec. 31, but he denied that this was connected with O'Brien's resignation.

The British Foreign Office refused comment on the O'Brien charges.

Laos

Geneva Talks 'Near Success.' The 14-nation Geneva conference on the future of Laos was reported Dec. 2 to be "close to reaching agreement on . . . the international aspects of the settlement of the Laotian problem."

This assessment of the conference, under way since May, was given by Soviet Foreign Min. Andrei A. Gromyko and the Earl of Home, British foreign secretary, co-chairmen of the conference. The assessment was made in a note in which Britain and the USSR appealed to the leaders of Laos' 3 warring political factions to carry out their agreement to form a coalition government under Prince Souvanna Phouma, leader of the neutralist faction. The note, made public in London, expressed hope that the problems remaining before the Geneva talks would be settled if a coalition Laotian government joined the talks.

The British-Soviet view was supported by statements issued Dec. 4 by Chang Han-fu, Communist Chinese delegate, and by William H. Sullivan, acting head of the U.S. delegation after the departure of Amb. W. Averell Harriman Dec. 2 to assume a new post in Washington.

The Geneva talks' progress was attributed to private negotiations begun in September by the conference's leading delegations. Formal sessions were held only to ratify agreements reached in the private talks. The measure of agreement reported in the British-Soviet note was credited to the efforts of Harriman and Indian delegate Arthur Lall. It was reported, following a formal conference session Dec. 4, that the 14 nations had accepted their plans for expanding the role of the International Control Commission in Laos to supervise the country's peace and neutrality. The 3-member ICC would decide on a majority basis whether to investigate any complaint, but would be required to agree unanimously on its findings.

(Unresolved problems remaining before the conference were said to include: continuation of the French military presence permitted in Laos by the 1954 Geneva armistice accords; a time limit for the withdrawal from Laos of all foreign military forces; plans for the integration of Laos' army and rebel troops commanded by the neutralists and pro-Communists; Communist demands that Laos renounce its status of a country protected by the South East Asian Treaty Organization.)

The previous conference session, held Nov. 1, had accepted 12 separate points of agreement negotiated privately in October. The major points adopted Nov. 1 provided for: (a) withdrawal of foreign military and paramilitary forces from Laos; (b) prohibition of the entry into Laos of new foreign forces; (c) the release of military and civil captives held by the opposing factions; (d) expanded ICC functions, particularly in supervision of the cease-fire and foreign troop withdrawals; (e) aid to assure the ICC was able to perform its functions. The Nov. 1 meeting was marked by an exchange in which Chang Han-fu and Soviet delegate Georgi M. Pushkin warned Harriman that the Geneva talks would become meaningless if the U.S. sent troops to South Vietnam.

Summary of Geneva conference developments leading up to the Nov. 1 and Dec. 4 meetings [for sessions prior to June 20 see p. 221E3]:

U.S. delegate Harriman June 20 submitted an offer for the withdrawal of all U.S. military advisers from Laos if the U.S. withdrawals were accompanied by a "phased and coordinated" withdrawal of Communist guerrilla forces. He presented 10 draft articles to be added to the treaty governing ICC functions to assure the ICC authority to supervise the withdrawal of foreign forces.

Communist Chinese Foreign Min. Chen Yi rejected the U.S. draft articles June 26 as a "preposterous" attempt to impose an "international trusteeship" on Laos. He said the U.S. hoped to transform the ICC into "a state within a state" in order to force the withdrawal of pro-Communist troops from Laos. He proposed that a Laotian coalition government be given the weapons necessary to police its own territory. He then declared that the conference was approaching a settlement "acceptable to all."

A delegation representing Prince Boun Oum's rightwing Laotian government was seated at the conference June 27 as a result of a tentative coalition agreement reached by Laos' opposing political factions in Zurich June 22. Thailand, which had boycotted the talks because of the absence of representatives of Boun Oum, returned to the conference June 27 after a 2-week absence.

An agreement on procedures to assure ICC facilities for policing the Laos truce was reached July 1 by Malcolm MacDonald and Georgi M. Pushkin, British and Soviet co-chairmen of the conference. Action on the agreement was held up, however, when Canada, an ICC member, objected to its provisions. It would have permitted the ICC to borrow, hire or buy transportation equipment from the differing Laotian factions or from sources outside Laos. The West had favored the direct supply of ICC equipment by the 14 nations attending the conference.

Communist China derided the U.S. July 3 for its insistence on detailed ICC supervision of any agreement reached by the conference. Speaking with Soviet support, Chen Yi said "an explicit international agreement should first be reached on an undertaking to respect the independence and neutrality of Laos." Phoui Sanankione, leader of the Laotian government delegation, replied July 3 that the first task of the conference was to increase ICC facilities and assure the restoration of peace in Laos. U.S. delegate John M. Steeves denounced the Chinese stand July 4. He asserted that "those who have violated the sovereignty . . . of Laos . . . find the inquiring eye of the ICC unwelcome." North Vietnamese Foreign Min. Ung Van Khiem denied July 5 that his country had intervened in Laos, but the U.S. delegation, in a statement issued after the day's session, said that it had "positive information" that 1,000 to 2,000 North Vietnamese troops were operating in Laos.

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Communist China July 6 renewed its demands for immediate discussion of an international agreement to respect Laos' neutrality. Chang Han-fu listed these Communist terms for such an agreement: (1) "The independence of Laos must not be placed under foreign protection." (2) "The neutrality of Laos must not be controlled by foreign countries." (3) "The sovereignty of Laos shall not be infringed on." China held that the conference could act on the ICC's rôle only after agreement had been reached on Laos' neutrality. British proposals for alternate discussion of the neutrality and ICC questions were rejected July 10 by Soviet delegate Pushkin. Harriman warned the conference July 11 that the ICC currently was incapable of supervising the Laotian truce and that little progress could be achieved either in Geneva or in Laos until the control group was strengthened.

An Indian attempt to break the conference deadlock was begun by Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon with the presentation July 13 of a draft agreement on Laos' neutrality. A 2d Indian draft, defining the ICC's rôle in enforcing the neutrality agreement, was submitted by Krishna Menon July 14 but was rejected the next day by the U.S. on the ground that it was modeled closely on previous Soviet proposals. Krishna Menon also backed the Chinese demands for a prior decision on the proposed neutrality pledge.

The conference reached agreement July 19 on the start of substantive negotiating sessions, with the proposed neutrality pact to be given priority. Other questions, among them expansion of ICC functions, were to be taken up point by point. The agreement had been worked out and approved by co-chairmen Pushkin and MacDonald.

The substantive negotiations were begun July 20, and agreement was reached by July 25 on the broad outlines of an international agreement to respect Laos' independence and neutrality. The negotiations were interrupted July 26-28 by a Chinese attack on SEATO and the inclusion of Laos in the alliance's zone of protection. The SEATO question was deferred July 28 after the U.S. and Britain had rejected the Chinese accusations. A similar controversy over Soviet demands that the neutrality agreement specifically pledge the withdrawal of foreign troops from Laos was bypassed July 31 with the USSR's acquiescence. The Communist nations demanded Aug. 1 that the prohibition on foreign troops in Laos be extended to French military advisers permitted under the 1954 Geneva armistice agreements; this issue was turned over to Pushkin and MacDonald for private negotiation Aug. 2.

The negotiations reached the question of ICC functions Aug. 9. A French draft submitted that day outlined Western terms for the ICC's rôle in a neutral Laos. The draft was rejected by the USSR and Red China; a Soviet draft presented the same day contained provisions for ICC controls only over the withdrawal of U.S. military advisers. India warned Aug. 11 that the continued flow of foreign troops into Laos made an agreement essential. But the USSR and Red China asserted Aug. 15 that further negotiation of the control question was senseless without an immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops. A U.S. draft designating the withdrawal routes to be used by foreign forces was submitted Aug. 17 but was rejected by the Communist bloc. China Aug. 18 rejected U.S. proposals that all foreign prisoners be sent to the destination of their choice on release. The talks considered the question of ICC controls again beginning Aug. 21, but no progress was made and China again warned Aug. 23 that the talks would fail unless the West dropped these demands. But the Communist bloc agreed Aug. 24 to send the West's ICC demands to the conference's drafting committee. The conference also referred to the drafting committee Aug. 29 the question of the amount of authority to be exercised over the ICC by the USSR and Britain, co-chairing powers of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina.

The conference met only intermittently during September and October. It convened Sept. 1 but only to postpone action on the French draft for increasing the powers of the ICC. The conference met again Sept. 26 to ratify 7 minor points worked out in the private talks, among them provisions for the release of foreign prisoners to their own governments. The next major session was the one held Nov. 1 after further private negotiations by the conferees.

Coalition Negotiations. Leaders of Laos' 3 contending political factions agreed Oct. 8 on Prince Souvanna Phouma, former premier and head of the neutralist faction, as premier of a new Laotian coalition government.

The 3 groups—Souvanna's neutralists, Prince Souphanouvong's pro-Communist Pathet Lao movement, and Prince Boun Oum's rightist Laotian government—had been negotiating since May on formation of a coalition government representing all sides in the Laotian civil war.

The agreement on Souvanna was reached at talks begun Oct. 6 in Hin Heup, a village 50 miles north of Vientiane on the cease-fire line between the neutralist-Pathet Lao forces and the Laotian army. The negotiations were carried out personally by the 3 princes. Souvanna met with Laotian King Savang Vathana in Luang Prabang, Laos' royal capital, Oct. 18 and formally was designated to form a coalition cabinet. The king made it clear, however, that Boun Oum would remain Laos' premier until Souvanna had succeeded in forming a cabinet.

(The Laotian National Assembly, meeting in Vientiane July 30, had amended Laos' constitution to permit Savang Vathana to designate a premier without the approval of Parliament.)

Despite the accord on Souvanna, a serious disagreement persisted among the 3 princes on the composition of a coalition cabinet. All agreed that the cabinet should have 16 members, but the neutralists and Pathet Lao insisted that the neutralists should hold 8 seats and the Boun Oum and Pathet Lao groups 4 seats each. The Boun Oum government demanded that each of the 3 factions should hold 4 seats and the remaining 4 should be distributed among prominent Laotians who had remainded outside the 3 groups.

Souvanna summoned Souphanouvong and Boun Oum to meet in Vientiane Nov. 24 to resolve their differences, but the meeting was postponed after Souphanouvong refused to attend on the ground that his personal safety could not be assured. Boun Oum had refused to meet in Pathet Lao territory.

These major developments led to the 3 princes' agreement to cooperate in a coalition led by Souvanna:

● Representatives of the 3 warring factions met May 13 in Namone, on the truce line, to sign agreements formally accepting the cease-fire imposed in Laos May 3. They agreed to begin immediate negotiations on a permanent political and military settlement of the civil war. These negotiations were begun in Namone May 14, and agreement was reached by May 17 on the broad plan to settle the strike by forming a coalition régime that would include and represent all 3 factions. The Namone talks then turned to military matters and produced an accord May 26 on the formation of joint "watchdog committees" to aid ICC supervision of the truce. The Namone talks continued intermittently until Aug. 30, but failed to win Communist assent to effective truce enforcement measures. [See p. 163B2]

● The 3 princes met in Zurich, Switzerland June 18 and agreed to begin talks on the feasibility of forming a coalition government. The negotiations were carried out in Zurich June 19-22 and produced a vague agreement to ask King Savang to name a government of national union. The 3 princes' statement, issued June 22, said they would meet again "in order to achieve national reconciliation." It contained no hint of who would head a coalition régime or what its composition would be. (Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk said at the Geneva conference on Laos July 2 that the Zurich accord represented a "capitulation" by Boun Oum. Norodom, who had arranged the 3 princes' meeting, declared that the accord was a first step toward a Communist-ruled Laos.)

● 2 of the princes—Souvanna and Boun Oum—met again in Pnompenh, Cambodia Aug. 2-5 to continue the talks on a coalition régime. A statement issued by the 2 princes Aug. 5 said only that they would ask Souphanouvong to join them in presenting a coalition for King Savang's approval. But it was made clear by the princes' advisers that they had reached agreement on the designation of Souvanna as head of the coalition. The princes' statement said that representatives of the 3 factions would meet in Namone to work out the details of the coalition. In Namone where talks had been devoted largely to technical truce questions since May, consideration of specific nominees for premier was started Aug. 14.

The Pathet Lao and neutralist representatives rejected all names suggested by the rightists and made it clear Aug. 16 that Souvanna Phouma was the only nominee acceptable to them. The Namone talks ended inconclusively Aug. 30, but the envoys continued the talks in Vientiane in September and eventually reached agreement on the Hin Heup negotiations at which Souvanna was nominated as premier.

(U.S. support for the formation of a coalition government had been made clear by Amb. W. Averell Harriman in talks with Souvanna Phouma in Rangoon Sept. 15-17, and with Boun Oum and Gen. Phoumi Nosavan in Vientiane Sept. 19. Harriman attempted to speed establishment of the coalitions so that it could participate in the Geneva conference. He was reported to have failed, however, in efforts to persuade Souvanna to balance his proposed cabinet by including some non-Communist neutralists. Harriman returned to the U.S. Oct. 2 to report.)

(Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, considered the strong man behind the Boun Oum cabinet, had visited Washington June 28-30 at Pres. Kennedy's invitation. Phoumi and Prince Souvanna had been invited by Mr. Kennedy in the hope a joint visit would aid the formation of the coalition, but Souvanna did not reply. Phoumi met with State Secy. Rusk and Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara June 29 and with Mr. Kennedy June 30. He told newsmen that he had informed the President of Laos' hopes for a "strict neutrality" that would not "bring Laos under Communist domination.")

Renewed Warfare Feared. The International Control Commission for

Laos, headed by India's Samarendranath Sen, Canada's Leon Mayrand and Poland's Albert Morski, reported to the 14-nation Laos conference in Geneva Nov. 2 that open warfare was sure to resume unless a coalition government were soon formed. The ICC report, made public Nov. 10, also warned that the Laos cease-fire in effect since May 3, was endangered by violations by both sides.

An earlier ICC report to the conference, dated Sept. 6 and released Sept. 28, warned of the "gravity" of the situation. It added that the lack of formal cease-fire pacts made the existing truce "tenuous and temporary" and that "the situation may rapidly deteriorate." [See p. 163F1]

Fighting. The Laotian government reported June 17 that, since the cease-fire started, the Pathet Lao had captured 19 government positions in Xiengkhouang, Samneua, Luang Prabang and Savannakhet provinces. The rebels claimed that they had taken security measures against government "bandits" and commandos flown in after the cease-fire.

The U.S. State Dept. Sept. 26 assailed rebel violations of the cease-fire, Russian airlifts of supplies to the Pathet Lao and Red Chinese forecasts of a renewal of full-scale fighting. Pres. Kennedy, in his Sept. 25 UN speech, had called the Laos cease-fire "precarious" in view of the end of the rainy season, which had discouraged military operations. [See p. 350B-C1]

Pathet Lao forces heavily bombarded government positions near the village of Pa Dong beginning May 23 and captured Pa Dong and adjoining areas to the south of the Plaine des Jarres June 7. (The Pathet Lao had shelled Pa Dong May 3-9.)

Pathet Lao troops captured Hat Bo, 100 miles north of Vientiane, June 14.

The N.Y. Times reported Aug. 12 that the rebel base at Xiengkhouang had been under attack "for several days" by pro-government Meo tribesmen. The Pathet Lao replied with a 400-round artillery barrage. ICC officials Aug. 15 denied a Pathet Lao charge that government forces had been reinforced by Chinese Nationalist guerrillas. Small Meo units attacked Xiengkhouang with mortars Oct. 27-28. A shell that landed on a French Roman Catholic school reportedly killed several children and wounded others.

Prince Eckarath Souvanarath, a nephew of "neutral" Prince Souvanna Phouma, was shot and killed May 11 as he drove through Vientiane. Eckarath, an aide of pro-Western Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, was believed to have been killed by the Pathet Lao.

Angolan Rebellion

UN Vs. Portuguese Rule. A 5-nation UN subcommittee report on conditions in Angola, made public Nov. 28, condemned Portuguese rule there and called for drastic reforms to halt the African rebellion. The subcommittee, barred from visiting Angola, based its report largely on interviews with Angolan refugees in the Congo (including officials of the Léopoldville-based Union of Angolan People's party, leaders of the rebellion) and with Protestant missionaries ousted from Angola.

(Composition of the UN subcommittee: chairman Carlos Salamanca of Bolivia; Louis Ignacio-Pinto of Dahomey; Dato Nik Ahmed Kamil of Malaya; Ralph Enckell of Finland; Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel of the Sudan.)

Major points of the UN report:

- The rebellion resulted from "genuine grievances . . . , including dissatisfaction with economic conditions, [and] the impact of African nationalism."
- Angola was in the grip of "a veritable atmosphere of war" that had "involved much brutality against both the Portuguese and the Angolans." The "situation" had "deteriorated" in "the past few months." "The end of the conflict cannot be insured by military measures alone."
- Portuguese reforms in Angola had been "rather limited." A "peaceful solution of the . . . problem" called for: (a) "drastic reform of legislation and administration"; (b) "plans to prepare Angola for self-government and . . . self-determination"; (c) "massive expansion of educational facilities . . . to enhance . . . economic, social and political advancement."

Portugal's UN delegation Dec. 1 issued a statement assailing the report as "prejudiced" and based on "hearsay" evidence. The statement said the report should have condemned the alleged atrocities committed by "terrorists" led by Union of Angolan People's party Pres. Holden Roberto. [See p. 360G3]

Army Urged to Rebel. An appeal to Portuguese troops to end their fight against the Angolan rebels was made in Casablanca, Morocco Nov. 22 by Gen. Humberto Delgado da Silva, 55, exiled leader of the oppositionist National Independence Movement. Delgado urged the army and other Portuguese to "take direct action" against Premier Salazar's "dictatorial régime" and its "brutal and savage" war in Angola. He called for "a negotiated solution to Portugal's colonial problems on the basis of self-determination."

Delgado, employed in Brazil, was in Morocco ostensibly to wait for his wife, who was trying to obtain a visa to leave Portugal. The general recently had met with other nationalist movement leaders from Portuguese provinces, whose headquarters were in Morocco. [See p. 42G1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Appeal to Business. Pres. Kennedy sought rapport with the U.S. business community Dec. 6 in an appeal specifically urging cooperation in the Administration's drive for a new U.S. trade and tariff policy. He made the appeal in a speech before the National Association of Manufacturers at the opening of the NAM's 66th Congress of American Industry in New York.

Mr. Kennedy held that "economic isolation and political leadership are wholly incompatible." If the Western nations "can weld together . . . a common program of action as extraordinary in economic history as NATO was unprecedented in military history," he said, then "the long-range Communist aim of dividing and encircling us all is doomed to failure." "Capitalism is on trial as we debate," he declared.

The "vast new market . . . rising across the Atlantic" was "an historic meeting of need and opportunity," Mr. Kennedy said. This market, the European Economic Community (EEC), would soon have "almost twice as many people as we do" and "cover nations whose economies have been growing twice as fast as ours," he asserted. "It could be—and should be—our most reliable and profitable customer."

The President insisted that current U.S. trade policy, as embodied in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, capable of dealing with a large number of small states, "is no longer adequate. . . . This is no longer a matter of local economic interest but of high national policy. We can no longer haggle over item-by-item reductions."

Mr. Kennedy assured the NAM he was not proposing "that we join" the EEC, "alter our concepts of political sovereignty, establish a 'rich man's' trading community, abandon our traditional most-favored-nation policy, create an Atlantic free-trade area, or impair . . . our close economic ties with Canada, Japan and the rest of the free world." But "we do not want Japan left out of this great market, or Latin America," he added. He said he also did not propose that "we do away altogether with our traditional safeguards and institutions." "Finally, . . . I am not proposing a unilateral lowering of our trade barriers," he declared.

Pres. Kennedy said he was proposing: (a) "A new American trade initiative" to enable "the economic potential of these 2 great markets to be harnessed together in a team capable of pulling the full weight of our common military, economic and political aspirations"; (b) "more meaningful concepts of injury and relief, and far speedier proceedings" to "use tariffs to cushion adjustments instead of using them only to shut off competition"; (c) "a joint step on both sides of the Atlantic" to aid "not only the exporters" but the economies of all the nations of the free world.

"Led by the 2 great common markets of the Atlantic, trade barriers in all the industrial nations must be brought down," he said.

The President preceded his trade policy remarks with an appeal aimed at refuting reports that the Administration was anti-business. He said: The government, deriving its revenues from business, needed "a prosperous and vital" economy with full employment in order to meet its worldwide commitments; while the U.S. could not take the initiative in military areas—"the initiative rests with the aggressor"—"the initiative can and has been ours" in economic areas

and should be increased; the problems facing the U.S., particularly the balance of payments and trade problems, were long-range ones that currently were "cause for concern" but not "cause for alarm"; the Administration opposed "negative, short-sighted remedies" such as "imposing exchange controls, devaluing the dollar, raising trade barriers or choking off our economic recovery"; past Administration efforts to solve these poblems included the "Buy America" and tourism programs and his proposal to close overseas "tax-havens"; if the NAM had a "more equitable plan," "we'll be glad to listen" to it; Administration proposals were not being made "to harass business."

Mr. Kennedy reported that the U.S. situation was relatively favorable: U.S. prices had been "generally stable" for the past 3 years; "confidence in the dollar has been upheld; the speculation fever against the dollar has ceased; the outflow of gold has been reduced from $2 billion in the 10 months before Feb. 1961 to $450 million in the last 10 months and, due partly to the temporary decline in imports that accompanied the recession, our general payments deficit in 1961 will be less than half of the 1960 deficit. There is cause for concern, in short, but . . . [not] for alarm."

About half of the President's 47-minute speech was extemporaneous. The extemporaneous parts included detailed facts and statistics in which he pointed out that the value of U.S. assets overseas totaled nearly $45 billion, that it cost the U.S. $3 billion a year to maintain its forces overseas, that $300 million of this expenditure went to France, that $250 million could be saved annually by bringing dependents back to the U.S., that the U.S. suffered an annual dollar loss of $500 million because of foreign aid, that the long-term outflow of U.S. capital totaled $1.7 billion in 1960, that the return on overseas investments in the same year totaled $2.3 billion, that the U.S. exported $2 billion worth of farm commodities to Western Europe annually and imported only $80 million worth of such commodities from the same area. [See pp. 440B2-A3, 55D-E1]

(State Secy. Dean Rusk, speaking before the National Conference on International Economic & Social Development in Washington Dec. 1, said that "foreign aid was a junior partner to our trade policy" and that "there is no sense whatever in taxing Americans for foreign aid if we meanwhile pursue trade policies which undermine the prospects for economic development."

The AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists held a world trade conference in Washington Nov. 27-29. Speeches advocating support of the Administration's trade policy position were made by IAM Pres. Albert J. Hayes and Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg Nov. 27, by Chester Bowles Nov. 28 and by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany Nov. 29. The conference generally indicated its support for a liberal trade policy, business readjustment aid and tax legislation to deter "international runaways"—U.S. companies that move overseas.)

(Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R., Ariz., at a news conference in Minneapolis Nov. 28, opposed giving the President authority to lower tariffs. He said: "We have to protect our basic industries"; if the U.S. were involved in the Common Market, "tens of thousands of Europeans would want to come over here to work" and thus would impair the U.S. employment situation.) [See p. 422F1-G2]

Physical Fitness. Pres Kennedy said Dec. 5 that the U.S. must develop programs "for broad participation in exercise by all our young men and women, . . . boys and girls." Mr. Kennedy made this assertion at a New York dinner at which he was given the 5th Gold Medal Award of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame.

Calling the U.S. "under-exercised," the President said it had become "more and more, not a nation of athletes, but a nation of spectators." Referring to the "high proportion of rejections for physical reasons in our selective service," the President said that 5 of 7 men called for Army duty were rejected (3 for physical, 2 for mental disabilities). He urged the nation to support mass participation in sports and urged school districts, parents and community recreation centers to encourage participation in at least the minimum exercise programs advocated by his Council on Youth Fitness. [See p. 265F2]

Delaware Water Pact Signed. The federal-state compact for development of the Delaware River basin's water resources was signed in Washington Nov. 2 by Pres. Kennedy and representatives of the 4 states involved. The President designated Interior Secy. Stewart L. Udall as the U.S. representative on the commission established by the pact to supervise the development.

The compact's other signers: Govs. Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware, David L. Lawrence of Pennsylvania and Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey; N.Y. State Conservation Commissioner Harold G. Winn (N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller was to sign later). [See p. 363C2]

Other Presidential News. Nov. 13—N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner announced that the Kennedy Administration had informed him that U.S. patronage in N.Y. State would be directed through him. Wagner said the arrangement would be temporary.

Nov. 21—V. K. Krishna Menon, India's UN delegate and defense minister, visited the President at the suggestion of Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, who had been disturbed at Americans' ill-will toward Krishna Menon. Krishna Menon told reporters after seeing Mr. Kennedy that he was not "responsible" for a remark attributed to him that U.S. underground A-tests were more harmful to humanity than Russian atmospheric A-tests.

Nov. 22—The President received the University of Notre Dame's Laetare Medal as the U.S.' outstanding Roman Catholic layman of 1961.

Mr. Kennedy announced the creation of a Freedom From Hunger Foundation to work with the UN to eliminate, through private effort, "the challenge of world hunger." Founding members included ex-Pres. Truman, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Nov. 22-27—The President took a working Thanksgiving holiday in Hyannis Port, Mass.

Nov. 28—Mr. Kennedy awarded the Harmon International Trophy for Aviators to 3 X-15 test pilots, Maj. Robert M. White, Joseph A. Walker and A. Scott Crossfield.

The President went by helicopter to Central Intelligence Agency headquarters in Langley, Va. to award a National Security Medal to retiring CIA director Allen W. Dulles.

Dec. 1—The President presented the AEC's 1961 Enrico Fermi award to Dr. Hans A. Bethe of Cornell University. [See p. 267G3]

Dec. 5—An executive order established a program to award an "E" (excellent) flag to factories "contributing significantly to the goals of international peace and prosperity." Purpose: to promote export sales.

Civil Rights

Violence in McComb. Negro Freedom Riders were attacked or menaced by white mobs at the Greyhound bus terminal in McComb, Miss. Nov. 29-Dec. 2. The violence erupted after a 3-judge federal court in Jackson, Miss. Nov. 21 had ordered McComb authorities to comply with an ICC ruling by removing bus and railroad terminal signs designating separate waiting rooms for Negro and white intra-state passengers.

U.S. Judge Sidney C. Mize of Gulfport, Miss., sole dissenter in the Nov. 21 court order, issued Dec. 2 a temporary injunction barring further Freedom Rides in McComb. Mize's order, requested by McComb authorities and the Greyhound terminal managers, was served Dec. 3 on the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), sponsor of the McComb rides.

The violence had begun Nov. 29 when 5 young Negroes from New Orleans went to the terminal and sought service at the ticket window and lunch counter. A white youth struck one of the Negroes. Other whites then joined in beating all the Negroes. The Negroes, none severely injured, escaped in a taxi. 5 minutes later police arrived from city hall, a block away. The 5 Negroes stayed overnight at a Negro hotel and then, escorted by police to the terminal, boarded a New Orleans bus as FBI agents watched. The riders were Jerome Smith, 22, president of CORE's New Orleans chapter, and CORE members George Raymond, 18, Thomas Valentine, 23, Alice Thompson, 22, and Doratha Smith, 18. 4 white youths were arrested Nov. 30 on disorderly conduct charges relating to the Nov. 29 violence.

A 2d CORE-sponsored Freedom Ride to McComb was successful Dec. 1 although it was threatened by a mob of 500-700 whites, some of whom did beat or threaten 4 out-of-town newsmen. The 6 Negro riders arrived aboard a bus from Baton Rouge, La. Protected by McComb's 15-man police force, they entered the station but left in a car after a few minutes. The riders later returned to the station. Guarded by police reinforced by 2 sheriffs and 10 deputies from nearby counties, they safely boarded an outgoing bus. Haskel Boyd, 20, a white, on probation for a previous charge, was jailed Dec. 1 for alleged participation in the attack on one of the newsmen, Simmons Fentress of Time magazine.

A small group of whites menaced an unheralded 3d Freedom Ride into and out of McComb Dec. 2. 3 Negroes arrived aboard a bus from Jackson, spent a few minutes in the terminal's "white" waiting room, then entered a waiting car driven by CORE Field

Secy. Thomas Gaither, a Negro. 4 whites attacked the car but were repulsed by police. No arrests were made.

A The ICC ruling to desegregate all public transportation facilities had gone into effect Nov. 1. It had been obeyed at the McComb Greyhound station, but McComb police then had put signs denoting segregated waiting rooms on the pavement outside the terminal. The 3-judge federal court in Jackson Nov. 21, acting on a suit brought by the Justice Department Nov. 2, barred McComb from interfering with its bus or train terminal desegregation. McComb Mayor B C. H. Douglas said Nov. 27 that the city would comply. He said Nov. 30 that the police had not been at the station when the first riders had been attacked because their presence could have been interpreted as an attempt to enforce or coerce segregation, a procedure forbidden by the Nov. 21 court order. The Justice Department later informed him that the order did not ban protection at the terminal.

C The Nov. 21 decision had simultaneously declared unconstitutional 3 Mississippi segregation laws. The laws provided for the posting of segregation signs at terminals and the maintenance and enforcement of the use of segregated facilities there. The decision was not unanimous: Appelate Judges Elbert P. Tuttle of Atlanta and Richard T. Rives of Montgomery concurred; District Judge Mize dissented.

D John Oliver Emmerich, 61, a white, editor of the McComb Enterprise-Journal, was attacked in McComb Dec. 3 by a white. Emmerich said the man had complained about out-of-town newsmen using the Journal's office as headquarters. Police arrested his alleged assailant, Milton Joins Stayton, 43, who pleaded guilty. Stayton, sentenced Dec. 4 to 30 days in jail and fined $100, was released after posting $500 bond.

E Racial unrest had broken out previously in McComb when students from a Negro high school had held sit-ins Aug. 27 and Aug. 29 at a variety store and the bus terminal. 5 were arrested, including Brenda Travis, 15, who was released to Juvenile Court. The other 4, convicted of breach of the peace, were fined $400 each and sentenced to 8 months in jail. They were freed pending appeal after each posted $2,000 bond.

F When the 5 were refused readmission to school, 116 students walked out of school in protest Oct. 4 and marched to city hall. All were arrested, including Brenda Travis. Juvenile Court then sentenced her to serve a year at a state school for juvenile delinquents. The others under 18 were released. 19, including one white, Robert Zellner, a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee, were held on charges of breach of the peace.

G Zellner's group was convicted Oct. 31 by City Judge Robert W. Brumfield. 11 were fined $200 each and sentenced to 4 months in jail; 4 others who had participated in the sit-ins were fined $500 each and given 6-month jail terms.

Cordell Reagen of the student committee and local NAACP leader Curtis C. Bryant, both Negroes, were arrested Oct. 6 after Police Chief George Guy swore they were "behind some of this racial trouble."

ICC Order Defied. The ICC ruling had been defied Nov. 1 when 3 Negroes were arrested in Jackson, Miss. and 4 were arrested in Atlanta for trespassing on "white" terminal facilities. The 7 Negroes were participating in CORE-sponsored desegregation tests.

In Louisiana, a Shreveport bus station manager was arrested Nov. 1 for refusing to remove the ICC's anti-segregation sign, and a Monroe bus station was ordered to replace segregation signs removed under the ICC ruling.

In Montgomery, Ala., U.S. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Nov. 1 barred authorities from enforcing racial barriers on public buses or at terminals. Johnson's ruling was made in a case brought by 6 Negro Freedom Riders who had been involved in the May race riot there.

A suit seeking to ban state or local interference with compliance with the ICC ruling had been filed in U.S. district court in Oxford, Miss. by the Justice Department Oct. 31. The suit also sought an injunction against enforcement of an Oct. 27 state court order to the Greyhound Corp. to maintain segregation signs in its Greenwood, Miss. terminal.

In a similar suit filed in New Orleans Sept. 1 the department requested that a Louisiana law requiring segregated bus terminal facilities be declared unconstitutional and that Baton Rouge officials be barred from enforcing it. A suit seeking injunctions against the enforcement of Louisiana segregation laws in Monroe, La. was filed in U.S. district court in Shreveport by the department Nov. 3. A similar suit against Alexandria, La. was filed by the department in Shreveport Nov. 22. [See pp. 363G3-364B1]

Sit-In Movement. The Southern Regional Council reported Sept. 29 that the Negro sit-in movement had affected 20 states and more than 100 cities in Southern and border states Feb. 1960-Sept. 1961. At least 70,000 Negroes and whites participated actively, the report said. It estimated that 3,600 had been arrested and that at least 141 students and 58 faculty members had been expelled by college authorities.

The SRC said that one or more establishments in 108 Southern or border-state cities were desegregated as a result of sit-in activity. The number of cities listed: Arkansas 1, Florida 15, Georgia 3, Illinois 3, Kansas 1, Kentucky 9, Maryland 3, Missouri 5, Nevada 2, North Carolina 17, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 5 (116 restaurants were desegregated in Oklahoma City), Tennessee 7, Texas 10, Virginia 23, West Virginia 3. But no desegregation occurred in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi or South Carolina. [See p. 372B1]

Student Hearing Right Upheld. The Supreme Court Dec. 4 upheld by refusing to review a ruling that students had a right to a hearing before their expulsion from a tax-supported college. The case concerned 6 students expelled from Alabama State College (Montgomery), a Negro school. The college had accused them of leading sit-in and other mass anti-segregation demonstrations in Montgomery and Tuskegee. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans had reversed U.S. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr.'s upholding of the ouster without hearing. [See Vol. XX, p. 351F1]

African Students Meet Bias. 77% of the African students in American colleges said they had encountered racial bias in the U.S., according to a survey conducted by the Institute of International Education (released Dec. 4). The survey included answers from more than 1,208 of the 1,533 African students at 366 American institutions. (248 of the 1,533 students were Nigerians, 247 Kenyans, 93 Ethiopians; 164 were studying in California, 130 in New York State, 123 in the District of Columbia, 70 in Massachusetts.)

Other survey findings: (a) 75% attending Northern institutions reported experiencing bias, 15% no bias; (b) 49% found bias in restaurants, 44% in housing, 16% in churches; (c) 38% throughout the U.S. had no American Negro friends, 20% attending Southern institutions (all-Negro schools in all but one case) had no U.S. Negro friends (the common reason given was that U.S. Negroes felt superior to the Africans); (d) 79% were satisfied with their U.S. education. [See pp. 403F3-404B1]

(State Secy. Dean Rusk, speaking before the National Conference on International Economic & Social Development in Washington Dec. 1, said there were too many "casualties" among foreign students in the U.S., particularly Africans, because of inadequate attention from sponsors after the students arrived in the U.S.)

(Pres. Kennedy, greeting 20 top-ranking foreign students in observance of Foreign Student Day Dec. 5, urged Americans to "show the best side of our country" and to invite foreign students into their homes.)

Job & Business Status. Southern Negroes were making small but important gains in achieving equal job opportunity, according to a Wall Street Journal article Nov. 24. The article credited the Negroes' increased voting power and to the President's equal-job-rights committee for much of the progress.

The article said: (a) In Dallas, Tex. in recent weeks about 100 Negroes had been upgraded or hired for jobs formerly held by whites; (b) transit firms in Mobile, Memphis, Atlanta, Nashville, Jacksonville, Tallahassee and Tampa had hired Negro drivers, and the New Orleans Public Service Co. had agreed to hire Negro drivers; (c) 152 of 238 jobs found for Negroes by the New Orleans Urban League were formerly held by whites; (d) the South Carolina and Texas Employment Commissions reported an increasing demand for skilled Negroes.

Officials of 12 defense contractors signed with the President's Equal Employment Opportunity Committee

Nov. 30 agreements pledging equal job opportunities to Negroes.

The companies: Aerojet-General Corp., Aerospace Corp., American Bosch-Arma Corp., Avco Corp., General Dynamics Corp., General Precision Equipment Corp., Hughes Aircraft Co., Kaiser-Raymond-Macco-Puget Sound, Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp., Northrop Corp., Thompson-Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., Westinghouse Electric Corp. [See p. 430D-F3]

A survey conducted by the Southern Regional Council (reported Nov. 22) said that "the waste in Houston [of Negro manpower] is enormous." The survey, conducted by Art Gallaher Jr. of the University of Houston, said that even college-educated, professionally- or vocationally-trained Negroes were regularly denied jobs because of "local custom."

A National Conference on Small Business was held for Negro businessmen in Washington Nov. 30-Dec. 2 with the cooperation of the Kennedy Administration. The conference, attended by about 250 persons, concluded that (a) Negroes had to overcome the widespread public impression that Negroes "can't be good businessmen"; (b) Negro firms must appeal for mass sales to offset white firms' appeals for Negro customers. [See p. 418G2-E3]

Labor

AFL-CIO Feud. Pres. Cornelius J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Department opened the department's 51st convention, held in Bal Harbour, Fla. Nov. 29-Dec. 1, by charging in his keynote address Nov. 29 that Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department was trying to "kidnap" the craft unions' jurisidiction.

A plan to settle the feud according to AFL rules used before the merger with the CIO was adopted at the convention Dec. 1. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in an address to the convention the same day, indicated that he favored the craft unions' plan, which was "based on voluntary agreement." Reuther's department favored a settlement utilizing arbitrators and courts.

Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg, addressing the convention Nov. 30, appealed for inter-union harmony.

The convention Dec. 1 approved a resolution urging the AFL-CIO to "take immediate steps" toward reinstatement of the Teamsters Union. But the resolution required the Teamsters to request the readmission and to guarantee compliance with AFL-CIO rules. [See p. 438C1]

Carrier Union Ousted. The AFL-CIO Sheet Metal Workers' International Association replaced the AFL-CIO United Steelworkers of America as bargaining agent at the Carrier Corp.'s Syracuse, N.Y. plants. The SMW defeated the USW by 1,721-864 in an NLRB election Nov. 22 after a long jurisdictional fight during which USW members refused to obey orders of USW officers that they strike Carrier's plants. [See p. 266G3]

Other U.S. News

Communist Party Indicted. A federal grand jury in Washington Dec. 1 indicted the U.S. Communist Party on charges of failing to register as a Communist-action organization. The registration had been required by a ruling of the Subversive Activities Control Board. The Supreme Court, which had upheld the ruling June 5, had denied Oct. 9 the party's petition for a rehearing. The registration deadline had been set at Nov. 20, but the government gave CP officials until Nov. 30 to register for the party. A deadline for registration by individual party members was set for Dec. 20.

11 of the 12 counts of the Dec. 1 indictment were charges for each of the days the CP had defied the deadline. The 12th count covered the party's failure to file a statement listing members' names, equipment and financial data.

The CP had informed the Justice Department Nov. 17 that it would refuse to register on the grounds that it was not a Communist-action organization and that registration would violate the 5th Amendment's ban against self-incrimination. Its New York headquarters announced Nov. 30 that the number of its national leaders had been reduced to 3, but it withheld their identity. A copy of the indictment was served Dec. 2 on Gus Hall, who had been elected secretary general at the party's 1959 convention. Hall in the first public statement by a CP leader since the indictment, said in New York Dec. 5 that the party was not an arm of the Soviet Union. He refused to name its current officials.

(1,200 persons from 19 states had attended a CP gathering in New York Sept. 23-24 at which a National Assembly for Democratic Rights group had been formed to fight the registration ruling. About 3,000 persons had attended a rally Sept. 23.) [See p. 250F2]

Lightfoot Freed. Charges against Claude M. Lightfoot, 50, executive director of the Illinois Communist Party, were dismissed by U.S. Judge William J. Campbell in Chicago Nov. 15, the scheduled date of his retrial. Lightfoot's 1955 conviction of being a Communist Party member had been upset by the Supreme Court in 1957.

Asst. U.S. Atty. Donald S. Manion had recommended dismissal of the charges on the ground that the government would be unable to prove Lightfoot knew the party advocated the violent overthrow of the government. The prosecution, therefore, would be unable to meet standards imposed by 2 June 5 Supreme Court decisions, Manion said. [See p. 205G1-A3; Vol. XIX, p. 415A-B2]

Eisenhower Vs. Extremists. Ex-Pres. Eisenhower, in a Nov. 23 telecast, deplored the recent "rise of extremists" in the U.S. He said: "I don't think the United States needs super-patriots. . . . We need patriotism, honestly practiced by all of us, and we don't need these people that are more patriotic than you or anybody else."

Eisenhower, appearing in the 2d of a 3-part taped interview with Walter Cronkite on the CBS-TV program "Eisenhower on the Presidency," said that an officer should not talk about political matters "unless he's asked to." While recruits had to be trained in the defence of the U.S. and "her ideals," he said, this should not be done "in terms of partisan politics."

Other Eisenhower comments: (a) The nuclear arms race was at a stage where neither the East nor West would dare to start a nuclear war; (b) the President had enough power to deal with a cold or shooting war; (c) although "skeptical" of summit meetings, "you can't write [them] off" as "it is a very good thing to know the personality of the man with whom you have to deal"; (d) there was "a lot of theatrics" about Khrushchev's use of the U-2 incident to break up the scheduled 1960 Paris summit meeting (Khrushchev had known about the U-2s for several years.) [See p. 389D-F1]

Stevenson Bars Senate Race. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson announced Dec. 5 that he had declined an invitation from Chicago Mayor Richard E. Daley to run for the Senate in 1962 against Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen. Stevenson had revealed his possible candidacy Dec. 2 after a Presidential meeting at which, Stevenson said, he had "casually" broached the subject. Pres. Kennedy said Dec. 5 that he was "delighted" with Stevenson's decision to remain at the UN. He said he hoped Stevenson would "play an expanding role" in foreign policy. [See p. 389C2]

Lobby Spending. 274 lobby organizations reported spending **$1,824,490.05** during the first half of 1961 in an attempt to influence legislation before Congress, according to Congressional Quarterly tabulations Nov. 24. The total was about $9,000 more than the comparable 1960 figure.

The lobbies included 147 business groups that reported spending $721,795.33, 35 employee and labor groups ($399,522.14), 16 professional groups ($248,333.25), 45 citizens' groups ($195,155.51), 21 farm groups ($186,548.41), 10 military and veterans' groups ($73,105.41). [See p. 167C-G1]

The 20 biggest lobby spenders and their reported 1961 Jan.-June spending totals:

American Medical Association	$146,894.40
AFL-CIO	67,960.35
American Farm Bureau Federation	57,520.00
American Legion	55,376.45
American Trucking Associations, Inc.	49,224.38
National Farmers Union	45,425.66
National Education Association	39,164.97
U.S. Savings & Loan League	38,128.74
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	35,701.59
International Association of Machinists, District Lodge 44 (AFL-CIO)	35,168.86
National Association of Electrical Companies	30,744.92
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	30,714.90
American Hospital Association	30,493.62
National Rivers & Harbors Congress	30,072.89
Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy	29,826.18
National Reclamation Association	27,682.35
National Association of Chain Drug Stores	27,335.44
National Coordinating Committee for Export Credit Guarantee	27,022.52
International Bro'hood of Teamsters	26,482.66
National Federation of Federal Employees	25,934.69

Businessmen Aided GOP. Executives of 328 of the U.S.' biggest corporations contributed in 1960 a total of $1,163,310 to Republican candidates and a total of $57,963 to Democratic candidates, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) reported Nov. 24. COPE said: (a) officials of the 100 largest military prime contractors with the U.S. gave $530,-

720 to the GOP and $31,700 to the Democrats; (b) officials of 88 firms engaged in atomic energy programs gave $188,075 to the GOP and $45,000 to the Democrats. [See p. 371A-C1]

FOREIGN

Argentina

Stevenson Meets Frondizi. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai Stevenson flew to Port-Au-Spain, Trinidad Nov. 26 to confer with Argentine Pres. Arturo Frondizi, who had stopped on the island on his way to Canada for a 4-day state visit.

(White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger had said Nov. 25 that the talks between Frondizi and Stevenson, who had been designated Pres. Kennedy's personal representative, were a follow-up to talks held by Mr. Kennedy and Frondizi in New York Sept. 26.) [See p. 364E2]

On his return to New York Nov. 27 Stevenson said the conference had "reviewed virtually all the matters of common interest between our 2 countries, with special reference to the Alliance for Progress program . . . and the security of the continent against [extra-continental] intervention."

Frondizi, who arrived with Stevenson, said in a separate interview that he did not oppose a Nov. 9 Colombian proposal calling for an OAS foreign ministers' meeting Jan. 10, 1962 to consider condemnation of Cuba's Castro régime.

Frondizi arrived in Ottawa later Nov. 27 and conferred with Canadian Prime Min. John G. Diefenbaker through Nov. 29. Frondizi, who sought economic aid for Argentina, left Canada Nov. 30 for Greece on the 2d stop of a world tour.

Brazil

Soviet Ties Resumed. Brazilian Foreign Min. Francisco San Tiago Dantas informed the Chamber of Deputies Nov. 23 that Brazil and the Soviet Union had resumed diplomatic relations. Exchange notes renewing the ties, which had been severed by Brazil in 1947, were signed earlier Nov. 23 by Dantas and Victor Azov, head of a permanent USSR trade mission in Brasilia.

Anti-Communist deputies jeered Dantas as he made his announcement.

Dantas explained Nov. 25 that Brazil had renewed relations with the USSR "but not with communism." The move, he said, would provide political and economic benefits for Brazil. Premier Tancredo Neves insisted the same day that "we continue being a Christian, democratic nation."

USSR acceptance of Vasco Leitao da Cunha as Brazilian ambassador to the Soviet Union was reported Dec. 2. [See p. 303D3]

Galvão Gets Asylum. The Brazilian government Nov. 24 granted political asylum to Portuguese rebel leader Henrique Galvão, 65, and 6 followers. The exiles, however, were ordered confined to Bello Horizonte, 210 miles from Rio de Janeiro, where they were sent Nov. 30. Brazil had first jailed the 7 for lack of entry visas.

Galvão and his companions had arrived in Brazil on an Air France jet airliner Nov. 21 after being expelled from Morocco Nov. 14 for hijacking a Portuguese plane bound from Casablanca to Lisbon.

Brazilian authorities impounded the French plane after the crew and passengers refused to continue the scheduled flight to Uruguay, Argentina and Chile with the rebels. They refused because Galvão had threatened to cause trouble on the plane if he and his friends were denied Brazilian asylum and forced to continue the flight. [See p. 420F2]

U.S. Loan. The U.S.' new Agency for International Development lent Brazil $50 million Nov. 20. The loan agreement was signed in Washington Nov. 20 by Brazilian Amb.-to-U.S. Roberto Campos and Teodoro Moscoso, U.S. Assistant Foreign Aid Administrator for Latin America. The loan, the AID's first, was to finance essential imports and to help stabilize Brazil's economy. The funds also were to help repay a $30 million U.S. credit advanced to Brazil in October to help meet a balance of payments deficit. [See p. 188D2]

Cuba

Castro Sets Communist Goal. Premier Fidel Castro announced in a nationwide radio-TV address Dec. 2 that he was leading Cuba to communism. "I am a Marxist-Leninist and will be one until the day I die," Castro declared. The rest of the world "is on the road toward communism" also, he asserted.

Castro said he was forming a single Communist-like "united party of Cuba's Socialist revolution." The new party, he said, would lead Cuba through socialism to "a people's democracy, or the dictatorship of the proletariat." Its program "will be Marxist-Leninist but adopted to conditions" in Cuba. Castro indicated that party members would form a small political élite: although members would be drawn from workers, students, intellectuals, peasants and even the petty bourgeoisie, the party "will be a qualitative and not a quantitative organization." But Castro predicted that "there will be no communism [in Cuba] before 30 years."

Castro, rejecting neutralism, said Cuba must learn from the USSR: "There is no half-way between socialism and imperialism"; "anyone maintaining a 3d position is, in fact, helping imperialism."

Castro said he was an anti-Stalinist, he believed "in collective leadership" and he "never wanted to be a Caesar."

In identifying himself as a Marxist-Leninist, Castro explained that he had concealed his Communist beliefs from Cubans and from U.S. friends for years "because otherwise we might have alienated the bourgeoisie and other forces which we knew we would eventually have to fight." Castro said: When he was a Havana University student, he was not a Marxist because he was "influenced by imperialist and reactionary propaganda" against the Communists; he became a Communist only after he had risen to power; he had learned from reading Lenin's book "State and Revolution" that "the first thing for revolutionaries to do, right after winning out, is to smash the machinery of the old régime." [See p. 275F1]

OAS Parley Voted. The OAS council, meeting in Washington Dec. 4, approved by a 14-2 vote a Nov. 9 Colombian resolution for the convening of an OAS conference on threats of subversion from Cuba. The resolution, which did not specifically mention Cuba, provided that an OAS foreign ministers conference would open Jan. 10, 1962 to "consider the threats to peace and the political independence of the American states that may emerge from an intervention of extra-continental powers." (The negative votes were cast by Cuba and Mexico. 5 nations abstained: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador.)

Cuban delegate Carlos M. Lechuga denounced the resolution as "part of a general plan of aggression" against Cuba and a prelude to "an armed invasion." [See p. 209C3]

U.S. Sugar Ban Extended. U.S. Pres. John F. Kennedy Dec. 4 extended through June 30, 1962 the total U.S. ban on sugar imports from Cuba. The current embargo was to expire Dec. 31. [See p. 121G1]

Dominican Republic

NCU-Balaguer Deadlock. Negotiations to end one-party rule in the Dominican Republic were broken off Nov. 30 by representatives of the National Civic Union (NCU) and of Pres. Joaquín Balaguer's government.

The talks broke down when the NCU rejected these government demands: (1) Formation of a provisional government junta headed by Balaguer; (2) protection of armed forces members from court action for acts committed under the Trujillo régime; (3) continued military expenditures at the minimum level set in the 1962 budget; (4) elections within 2 years.

The government had rejected these NCU demands: (1) Replacement of Balaguer by a 7-member junta (council of state) that would include one military officer, one Roman Catholic Church representative and 5 "persons of recognized capacity and honesty" without political affiliation; (2) full legislative and executive power for the junta without dissolving the 2-house legislature; (3) a cabinet composed of all political parties except the Trujillo régime's Dominican Party; (4) general elections within one year.

An NCU communiqué issued after the talks said: The government demands "practically mean the subjection of the civil power by the military power"; "under these circumstances, the [NCU] recommends that the . . . Dominican people suspend the general strike" that had been called by the NCU Nov. 28 in an effort to oust Balaguer; the NCU would "abstain from all public activity until such activity can be carried out in the climate of peace and minimum security for human rights."

Opposition leaders accused the U.S. of backing Balaguer and the military against a solution "supported by a majority" of Dominicans. But U.S. State Department spokesman Lincoln White asserted Dec. 3 that the U.S. supported no particular group in the crisis and was trying to "encourage all responsible elements," of which Balaguer was one.

NCU-government negotiations were resumed Dec. 3. Chilean OAS delegate Francisco José Oyarzun arrived in Santo Domingo Dec. 4 to help mediate the dispute. Oyarzun, who had been sent by the Chilean government at Balaguer's request, was in effect rejected by NCU Pres. Viriato Fiallo Dec. 5 when he said the NCU had not been consulted on Oyarzun's selection. [See p. 438B2]

Violence. Increasing violence was reported in the general strike. Santo Domingo police Nov. 29 used tear gas in dispersing crowds at the city's cathedral that were shouting for Balaguer's resignation. A crowd of about 600 gathered outside the U.S. Consulate while Consul John Calvin Hill was given a letter asking for U.S. "moral influence" to bring about representative government.

Soldiers using tanks and tear gas Nov. 30 dispersed about 2,000 demonstrators who marched on Santo Domingo's Presidential Palace demanding that Balaguer quit.

Soldiers Dec. 1 fired rifles and threw hand grenades at 1,000 women demonstrators marching on Santo Domingo's Independence Square. The women regrouped after the attack and continued their march despite renewed army efforts to halt them.

A terror campaign to break the strike was launched in Santo Domingo Dec. 4 by Maj. Gen. Pedro Rafael Rodriguez Echavarria, armed forces head. Civilians, led by Air Force officers and policemen, looted closed shops and attacked store owners and other anti-Balaguer elements. Anti-Balaguer civilians retaliated by stoning the looters. The police used firearms and fragmentation bombs in the disorders.

Air force infantrymen Dec. 5 used gun butts in attacking striking bus drivers waiting for their strike pay at union headquarters in Santo Domingo.

The opposition radio station Voz del Tropico, closed by the government since the strike began, was permitted to resume broadcasting Dec. 5 on condition that it refrain from encouraging the strike. [See p. 438D3]

5 Officers Resign. 5 DR armed forces officers were reported Dec. 3 to have resigned because they believed Gen. Rodriguez had tried to lead the DR to a "military dictatorship." 2 of the 5, whose resignations were accepted, were identified as Lt. Col. Nelton Gonzales Pomares, ex-deputy air force chief of staff, and Lt. Col. Raymundo Polanco Alegria, ex-southern zone commander.

In disclosing the resignations, Rodriguez said: "They [the officers] wanted me to seize the presidency but I refused."

Gonzales said he and Polanco had been paid 10,000 pesos in Rodriguez' presence earlier in the week "to silence our protests" against the military's stand in the current crisis. Gonzales said the money had been handed to them by Rodriguez' brother Antonio Rodriguez Echavarria, a State Reserve Bank official. The 2 officers said they would return the money when "there is a government that will respond to the popular will."

Gonzales and Polanco were among 13 persons who had signed a Dec. 2 letter in which they charged that Rodriguez "had betrayed the patriotic ideals and thirst for liberty of our people." Gonzales and Polanco had participated with Rodriguez in the Nov. 19 airforce plot to block the Trujillo family from returning to power. Others identified by the officers as plot members: Gen. Andres Rodriguez Mendez, later named as DR delegate to the Inter-American Defense Board; Brig. Gen. Pedro Santiago Rodriguez Echavarria, chief of staff and one of Rodriguez' brothers; Col. Duran Guzman, later named DR military attaché in Portugal. [See p. 428B2]

Trujillo Jr. Linked to Killings. A communiqué issued by DR Atty. Gen. Porfirio Basora Dec. 2 implicated Rafael Trujillo Jr., ex-armed forces head, and 2 other high-ranking officers in the Nov. 18 slaying of 6 prisoners jailed on charges of complicity in the May assassination of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo. The government had said the 6 prisoners were slain when unidentified assailants attacked a bus carrying them to the scene to re-enact the assassination.

Basora's Dec. 2 communiqué said the order to transfer the prisoner to the assassination scene had been issued by Trujillo Jr., his brother-in-law, Col. Luis José de Leon Estevez, air force inspector general, and Col. Gilberto Sanchez Rubirosa,, brother of the Dominican Party's vice president. All 3 had left the country. The alleged organizer of the slayings was identified as Luis Amiama Tio.

2 prison officials were arrested in connection with the slayings: Maj. Americo Dante (the Butcher) Minervino; Lt. Francisco Antonio Marte Tejeda.

The government Dec. 2 decreed an amnesty for all prsons connected with Trujillo's slaying. [See p. 428C2]

Trujillo's Body Removed. A chartered plane carrying the body of the late Rafael Trujillo arrived Nov. 30 in Paris, where the body was to be reburied. The body reportedly had been secretly placed aboard the plane in Santo Domingo Nov. 29. [See p. 210A1]

Ghana

Queen's Visit. British Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip paid a state visit to Ghana Nov. 9-20 and then left to tour other West African countries.

Highlights of the Ghana tour: the queen and her husband, who had left London by plane Nov. 8, arrived in Accra Nov. 9 and were greeted by Pres. Kwame Nkrumah. Elizabeth expressed hope that her visit would "help show the world that Ghana attaches importance . . . to her membership in the Commonwealth." The queen Nov. 10 reviewed 2 parades staged in her honor by youth groups and Ghanaian soldiers. Later Nov. 10 she was fêted at a state dinner by Nkrumah and his cabinet. She visited Kumasi, capital of the Shanti region, Nov. 14 and Cape Coast, ancient capital of Ghana, Nov. 17. The royal couple left Ghana on the royal yacht Britannia Nov. 20.

Elizabeth returned to London Dec. 6 after stopovers in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Senegal.

The British government, fearing for the queen's safety, had hesitated to permit her to visit Ghana because of bomb blasts in Accra Nov. 4 and Nov. 6. The bombs were believed to have been set off by opponents of Nkrumah's tough rule. The British had agreed to the queen's trip Nov. 7 after State Secy. for Commonwealth Relations Duncan Sandys had conferred in Accra with Nkrumah Nov. 6 and received assurances for the queen's security. [See p. 195A1]

India

Chinese Incursions Charged. India accused Communist China Oct. 31 of "further aggression" along their frontier. The charge was made in a protest sent to the Peiping régime Oct. 31 and made public Nov. 20.

The Indian note rejected an Aug. 12 Chinese protest accusing India of border incursions. In its note, India charged that since Apr. 1960 Chinese forces had committed 6 border violations in Ladakh, 3 in the Indian protectorate of Sikkim and 2 in India's North East Frontier Agency. India accused China of establishing 3 outposts in Ladakh outside the 12,000-square-mile area previously claimed by China. The Indian note cited reports of "intensive Chinese patrolling" of the border areas and the construction of new military roads "close to the frontier in the middle and eastern sectors and deep inside Indian territory" in the west.

Prime Min. Nehru told Parliament Nov. 20 that India had taken "certain military steps" to find out what was going on in the border areas. He told Parliament Nov. 28 that India was building up its military position to a point where it could take "effective action to recover the lost territories." He said India had established 6 or more Ladakh posts with 40-50 men each. Nehru denied Indian press reports that the Chinese had occupied more than 2,000 square miles of Ladakh territory in its latest incursions. He explained that only one of the new chinese outposts had extended the previously occupied area. [See Vol. XX, p. 460F2]

Lebanon

Karame Succeeds Salaam. Premier Saeb Salaam resigned Oct. 24. Ex-Lebanese Premier Rashid Karame, 40, agreed Oct. 25 to Pres. Fouad Chehab's request that he form a cabinet.

Karame's cabinet, formed Oct. 31, received a parliamentary vote of confidence (63 to 18) Nov. 18.

The Karame cabinet: Prime Minister & Finance Minister—Karame; Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Guidance, Press & Tourism—Philippe Boulos; Defense—Majid Arslan; Foreign Affairs—Philippe Takla; Interior—Kamal Jumblatt; Agriculture—Joseph Skaff; Economy—Rafiq Naja; Public Works—Pierre Gemayel; Health—Ali Bazzi; Justice—Fuad Boutros; Planning—Uthman Dana; Education & Fine Arts—Kamal Al-Assad; Labor & Social Affairs—Jean Aziz; Post & Telegraph—Rene Moawad.

Salaam had resigned following a dispute with Kamal Jumblatt, then public works minister, over domestic issues. The Salaam cabinet had been formed May 20, 4 days after he had resigned as premier (May 16) because he considered a May 6 parliamentary vote of confidence as too narrow. [See Vol. XX, p. 249E1]

Philippines

Macapagal Elected. Philippine Vice Pres. Diosdado Macapagal, 51, of the Liberal Party, was elected president Nov. 14. He defeated Pres. Carlos P. Garcia, 63, of the Nationalist Party, in nation-wide balloting. Macapagal's running mate, Emmanuel Pelaez, was elected vice president. The voters also elected 8 senators and 104 representatives.

Unofficial and incomplete returns reported Nov. 16: Macapagal 3,009,891 votes, Garcia 2,363,402. In the vice presidential race, Pelaez had 2,003,646 votes to 1,806,768 for Sergio Osmena Jr., an independent, and 1,461,819 for Nationalist Gil J. Puyat.

The Election Commission chairman Nov. 17 declared Macapagal the winner. But Garcia said Nov. 20 that he would not concede until the official returns were in. He charged that he had been cheated in some provinces.

18 persons had been killed and 45 wounded in election campaign violence since January. [See Vol. XIX, p. 376E3; XVII, 375C1]

United Arab Republic

French 'Plotters' Arrested. The UAR announced Nov. 26 that 9 Frenchmen, including 4 members of the French Property Mission in Cairo, had been arrested Nov. 24 on charges of participating in a French government plot to "spy on the UAR and assassinate President Nasser." The arrest of 4 Egyptians, including ex-Egyptian Amb.-to-France Adli Andrawes, as alleged collaborators of the "spy ring," was disclosed Nov. 28.

The French mission members were in Cairo under a 1958 Zurich agreement to settle claims and to handle UAR payments for any French property nationalized after France's 1956 Suez invasion. The arrested mission members: mission head André Mattei, Jean Paul François Bellivier, Henri Mouton, André Miquel.

Cairo newspaper Nov. 27 published photocopies of a confession Bellivier was said to have made Nov. 24-25. In it, Bellivier allegedly said that Mattei had been directed to "try to make a coup d'état against the Nasser régime." The alleged confession said the French mission had used the Swiss embassy's diplomatic pouch in smuggling an "enormous" amount of money out of the UAR. (The embassy had handled French interests in Cairo since France and Egypt had severed diplomatic relations in 1956.) Bellivier allegedly confessed that the French mission also had used the Swiss embassy's press to print anti-Nasser leaflets.

The embassy denied the smuggling and leaflet charges.

The French Foreign Ministry Nov. 27 denounced the UAR charges as false and as an "attempt to justify an unprecedented violation of all the international rules." [See Vol. XIX, p. 328A1; XVIII, 134C1]

Cabinet Changes. Pres. Nasser Oct. 18 dismissed 6 cabinet ministers and appointed 4 new ones.

Those dismissed: Economy & Treasury Min. Hassan Abbas Zaky; Public Health Min. Nour Eddine Tarraf; Agriculture Min. Sayed Narei; Agrarian Reform Min. Ahmad Mohammed Mahruki; Religion Min. Ahmed Abdullah Toema; Justice Min. Ahmed Hosni.

New ministers appointed (posts in parentheses): Abdel Aziz el-Sayed (higher education); Fathi el-Sharkawi (justice); Mohammed Naguid Hashad (agriculture); Mohammed Nabawi el-Mohandess (public health).

Vice Pres. for Production Abdel Latiff Boghdady was appointed to the additional post of treasury minister. Dr. Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouny was named economy minister, and Abdel Moshin Abdul Nour was named agrarian reform minister.

Property Seizures. The N.Y. Times reported Nov. 11 that the UAR government had seized an estimated $1 billion worth of private assets since the issuance of an Oct. 17 order "sequestrating" the cash and real property of wealthy citizens. The government decree limited the amount of funds a person could hold each year to £5,000 (about $14,000). The Times report said that thus far 600 persons, including foreigners as well as Egyptians, had been affected by the seizures. Among those whose property was sequestered was Egypt's richest citizen, Ahmed Abboud, 62, whose wealth was estimated at $100 million.

Other Foreign Events

Great Britain. Conservative S. H. Taylor won a Parliamentary seat in a Moss Side (Manchester) by-election Nov. 7. Conservative Sir John Gilmor won a Parliamentary seat in an East Fife by-election the same day. Conservative John Biffen won a Parliamentary seat in an Oswestry by-election Nov. 8; the seat was formerly held by British Amb.-to-U.S. Sir David Ormsby-Gore. Laborite James Bennet won a Parliamentary seat in a Bridgton (Glasgow) by-election Nov. 16. [See p. 167F3]

Rhodesias. U.S. Asst. State Secy. (for African Affairs) G. Mennen Williams was punched on the jaw by a white man Aug. 29 as he was about to board a plane at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia after a 6-day visit to the Central African Federation (Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland). Williams was unhurt. His assailant was arrested.

Williams had arrived in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia Aug. 23 after visiting Mozambique and the Malagasy Republic Aug. 18-23. (He flew to Léopoldville, Congo Republic Aug. 29 and spent 8 hours there conferring with Premier Cyrille Adoula, Foreign Min. Justin Bomboko, Pres. Joseph Kasavubu and UN operations chief Sture Linner. Williams arrived in Frankfurt, West Germany Aug. 30 on his way back to the U.S.)

British Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Harold Caccia sent an apology to State Secy. Dean Rusk Aug. 30 for the attack on Williams. [See p. 164B1-B2]

Turkey. Turkish Premier Ismet Inonu's new 2-party coalition cabinet Dec. 2 received a 269-4 parliamentary vote of confidence (78 abstained). [See p. 432B1]

West Germany. The West German news agency DPA July 14 reported the resignation of Helmuth von Grolman, 62, civilian inspector general of West German armed forces. He had been accused of homosexuality. DPA said that von Grolman, an ex-general staff officer, had been hospitalized after a suicide attempt.

Vice Adm. Friedrich Ruge, 67, retired in August as commander-in-chief of the West German navy and was replaced by Rear Adm. Karl Adolf Zenker, 54.

The West German navy's first submarine to be built in Germany since World War II, the 350-ton U-1, was launched in Kiel Oct. 21. 11 others were planned.

ECONOMY

U.S. Borrows Swiss Francs. The U.S. Treasury Department disclosed Nov. 3 that it had borrowed $46,300,000 in Swiss francs from the Swiss National Bank during October at a 1¼% interest rate. The transaction, the first of its kind since 1918, was the result of earlier joint U.S.-Swiss efforts to strengthen the dollar abroad.

Guterma Indictment. A federal grand jury in New York Nov. 3 indicted ex-Internal Revenue agent Harold Simon, 45, of New Rochelle, N.Y. and N.Y. accountant Saul I. Birnbaum, 38, on charges of bribery to "corruptly examine" corporate and personal income tax returns of financier Alexander L. Guterma, his wife and others. The indictment charged that Birnbaum gave Simon $11,250 and 5,000 shares of Shawano Development Corp. stock. Named as coconspirators, but not as defendants: Guterma, Robert J. Eveleigh, his ex-associate, and Robert C. Leonhardt, a broker. [See p. 284F2, A3]

Sutro, Schweikart Accused. The SEC said Oct. 31 that it had information "which tends to show" that 2 major brokerage firms—Sutro Bros. & Co. and Schweikart & Co.—had "arranged" for customers to borrow money at below the required 70% margin set by the Federal Reserve Board. The SEC ordered a public hearing on possible violations of law.

According to the SEC, the 2 firms had "arranged" loans on unlisted securities from the First Discount Corp., a money lender currently in receivership. First Discount's 2 chief officers, Leo Sinsheimer and Arthur Katz, had pleaded not guilty July 26 to charges of defrauding Sutro of $1,162,000. The Oct. 31 action was an outgrowth of the fraud case.

The SEC listed Sutro general partner Harold Friedman, 23 registered Sutro representatives, Schweikart general partner Winfield H. Schweikart and 7 registered Schweikart representatives as involved in the "arrangements" with First Discount. The 2 brokerage firms denied the charges.

$15½ Million Stock Fraud Charged. U.S. Atty. Robert M. Morgenthau announced in New York Oct. 5 the indictment of 4 men on charges of having defrauded the public since Jan. 1955 of a record $15½ million in the sale of 3 million shares of unregistered Great Sweet Grass Oils, Ltd. stock and 1,000,000 shares of unregistered Kroy Oils, Ltd. stock. (Sweet Grass stock, sold at $4-$5 a share, currently was valued at 8¢-10¢; Kroy, sold at $2.50, currently was 4¢.)

The defendants were also accused of conspiring to violate mail-fraud and wire-fraud laws and of manipulating the stocks' prices prior to Apr. 7, 1957, when the SEC ordered the stocks delisted from the American Stock Exchange. Defendants: Morris Black, 50, and Samuel Ciglen, 56, of Toronto; Michael Myerson, 63, of Coral Gables, Fla.; Morris Mac Schwebel, 53, of White Plains, N.Y.

Anti-Trust Cases. U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced Oct. 11 that starting Nov. 1 the Justice Department would publish reports, submitted to it by the 2,000 state and local governments, of identical bids on items costing more than $1,000. The reporting program, authorized by the President Apr. 24 "gives us an important weapon against collusive bidding" and "information on which to base anti-trust investigations," he said. [See p. 151E3]

Atty. Gen. Kennedy, in a speech prepared for an Economic Club of New York meeting, said Nov. 13 that the aim of anti-trust laws "is to protect and promote the competitive interests of business, small and large, as well as to protect the public." He warned "hardcore" violators that there would be strict U.S. enforcement of anti-trust laws. He said that following successful prosecution of violations, "competition has been restored; prices to the consumer have dropped; and the competitors who were not involved in the conspiracy have received a new lease on life." Kennedy reported that the Justice Department had received 439 anti-trust complaints during May-September and that ⅔ were from businessmen. [See p. 135G1]

The Justice Department filed suit in U.S. District Court in Detroit Nov. 27 to force Ford Motor Co. to divest itself of the assets of Electric Autolite Co., "unlawfully acquired" Apr. 13 for $28 million. The acquisition might "substantially lessen competition in the manufacture and sale of spark plugs and other automotive parts," the complaint charged.

A federal grand jury in Los Angeles Nov. 21 began an investigation of possible anti-trust violations in the entertainment industry. The study, requested by the Justice Department, was expected to stress the activities of MCA, Inc., the world's largest talent agency and a major producer of filmed TV shows since 1952. The Screen Actors Guild, which granted MCA a waiver in 1952 to act in its dual rôle in order to spur TV production and employment for actors, said the waiver had served its purpose. It demanded an end to the dual rôle as a "serious conflict of interest."

FTC examiner Robert L. Piper Nov. 10 urged dismissal of anti-trust charges against these 6 drug companies accused by the FTC Aug. 2, 1958 of conspiring to monopolize the "wonder drug" industry: American Cyanamid Co., Bristol Myers Co. and its subsidiary Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. and Upjohn Co. The principal drugs involved were aureomycin, terramycin and tetracycline. The complaint had charged that (a) Pfizer had "made false, misleading and incorrect statements" to get a patent on tetracycline and had illegally licensed others to use the patent; (b) the 6 firms denied competitors "a reasonable opportunity to compete" by artificially rigging the drugs' prices. Piper asserted that after a 2-year investigation "isolated" evidence "might cause suspicion or speculation of conspiracy," but "the respondents have not engaged in any of the violations alleged in the complaint." [See p. 384C2]

Air Reduction Co., Inc. and General Dynamics Corp., accused by the Justice Department in Dec. 1960 of conspiring since 1953 to fix prices of carbon dioxide, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in New York Nov. 14. These 4 of their officials pleaded nolo contendere: John J. Lincoln and George C. Cusack of Air Reduction; Henri C. Mathey and Rex L. Nicholson of General Dynamics. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. and Chemtron Corp., simultaneously accused by the department, pleaded not guilty. [See p. 423B2]

Union Carbide Corp., the U.S.' 2d largest chemical company and biggest manufacturer of polyethylene resins, was ordered by the FTC Oct. 29 to divest itself within a year of the polyethylene film-making plants of Visking Corp. (in Fremont, Calif., Flemington, N.J. and Terre Haute, Ind.) acquired in 1956. Union Carbide was permitted to keep Visking's sausage-casing plant (Chicago). The 1956 acquisition, for an estimated $91 million, violated the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, the FTC ruled. Since the acquisition, 3 of Union Carbide's 7 competitors had merged in order to protect their positions in the resin market, the complaint charged.

44 investor-owned electrical utilities serving 14 eastern U.S. states filed 12 triple-damage anti-trust suits in U.S. District Court in New York Dec. 4 against 21 electrical equipment manufacturers. The suits charged price-fixing on more than $750 million worth of equipment purchases during Jan. 1948-Jan. 1960. All of the defendants were among those fined on similar charges in Philadelphia in February. The defendants, and the number of suits in which they were named: GE 12, Westinghouse Electric Corp. 11, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. 8, McGraw-Edison Co. 5, I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co. 4; H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Wagner Electric Co. and Maloney Electric Co., 3 each; Sangamo Electric Co., Federal Pacific Electric Co. and Ohio Brass Co., 2 each; A. B. Chance Co., Lapp Insulator Co., Inc., Porcelain Insulator Co., Hubbard & Co., Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Co., Foster Wheeler Corp., Ingersoll-Rand Co., C. H. Wheeler Manufacturing Co., Worthington Corp. and Kuhlman Electric Co., one each. Named as alleged co-conspirators, but not defendants: Carrier Corp. 2; De Laval Steam Turbine Co., Worthington, McGraw-Edison, Maloney and Wagner, one each. [See p. 47B1]

Trial of the Justice Department's suit against the merged Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. opened before U.S. Judge Lloyd F. MacMahon in New York Dec. 5. [See p. 347E-G3]

A federal grand jury in New York Dec. 5 returned an indictment charging 5 manufacturers of industrial brazing alloys and 8 of their officers with fixing prices and boycotting non-conforming distributors during 1955-60. The companies (accounting for 92% of the brazing alloys manufactured in the U.S.) and executives named as defendants: Handy & Harman (N.Y.), Vice Pres. John W. Colgan and Paul G. Feld, sales manager; Engelhard-Hanovia, Inc., its subsidiary Engelhard Industries, Inc. (Newark), William J. Wagnitz, Joseph Nickerson and John F. Thompson, subsidiary vice presidents; United Wire & Supply Corp. (Providence, R.I.) and James G. Landrigan, sales manager; Westinghouse Electric, Pittsburgh, Fred D. Brown and Fred J. Purdy, sales managers. American Platinum Works of Newark, merged into Englehard-Hanovia in 1938, was named as co-conspirator but not as a defendant.

N.Y. State Atty. Gen. Louis J. Lefkowitz Oct. 27 accused 6 of the U.S.' largest electrical cable manufacturers of price-fixing conspiracies involving $1,080,000 in contracts from the N.Y. City Transit Authority during the past 6 years. The defendants submitted identical or similar bids for electrical cable made to order by the companies for the TA and threatened to boycott the TA if bidding were opened to others, the complaint charged. The 6 defendants, all of whom denied charges: Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Inc.; General Cable Corp.; Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp.; Kennecott Copper subsidiary Okonite Co., Inc.; U.S. Steel Corp.; Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp.

AWARDS

Gimbel Award. The Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistani ambassador to Italy and widow of Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's first prime minister, was chosen as winner of the first International Gimbel Award for her leading role in the emancipation of Pakistani women. The announcement was made by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and H. J. Grinsfelder of Gimbels-Philadelphia in Philadelphia Nov. 11. The citation and $5,000 award was established in 1961 for "a life work symbolizing the compassion and understanding so much in need by the family of mankind."

French Prizes. The Goncourt Prize was awarded in Paris Nov. 20 to Jean Cau, 36, for his novel "La Pitié de Dieu." The Renaudot Prize was simultaneously awarded to Roger Bordier, 38, for his novel "Les Blés." [See Vol. XX, p. 444E-F3]

Academy of Poets Prize. The American Academy of Poets announced in New York Nov. 15 the award of its 1961 $5,000 fellowship "for distinguished poetic achievement" to Horace V. Gregory, 63, of Palisades, N.Y. [See Vol. XIX, p. 427B1]

Poetry Translation Prize. Yale University announced Oct. 31 the award of the first $2,500 Bollingen Translation Prize to Robert Fitzgerald, poet of Geneva, N.Y., for his English translation of Homer's "Odyssey." The translation prize was established in July as a kindred award to the Bollingen Poetry Prize. [See Vol. XIII, p. 70P]

SPORTS

Basketball Bribes Admitted. Pleas of guilty were entered in New York Nov. 29 and Dec. 5 by 4 men accused of paying New York-area college basketball players to keep their team's scores down. N.Y. gambler Aaron Wagman, 28, pleaded guilty to 38 counts of bribery and conspiracy Nov. 29. The Dec. 5 pleas were entered by 3 ex-college basketball players: Jerry Vogel, 24, of New York (University of Alabama); Daniel Quindazzi, 24, of Yonkers, N.Y. (Alabama): Louis Brown, 22, of Jersey City (University of North Carolina). [See p. 260C-F1]

Auto Racing. Jack Brabham of Australia, driving a Cooper Monaco, won the $20,000 Riverside (Calif.) Grand Prix Oct. 15, for $6,500. [See Vol. XX, p. 120C1]

Al Keller, 41, of Greenacres, Fla. was killed Nov. 19 when his car turned over 6 times at the Bobby Ball Memorial big-car race in Phoenix, Ariz. [See p. 368D1]

Baseball. Total major league attendance declined from 19,911,489 in 1960 to 18,893,516 (NL 8,730,502, down 18.3%; AL 10,163,014, up 10.2%) in 1961.

Roger Maris, 27, of the N.Y. Yankees was chosen by a baseball writers' committee Nov. 15 as the American League's most valuable player of 1961. Frank Robinson, 26, of the Cincinnati Reds was named Nov. 22 as the National League's most valuable player of 1961. [See Vol. XX, p. 444D2]

Billy Williams, 23, of the Chicago Cubs was named the NL's rookie of the year Nov. 30. Don Schwall, 22,

of the Boston Red Sox was named the AL's rookie of the year Dec. 1. [See Vol. XX, p. 444F2]

Joey Jay, 26, of the Cincinnati Reds was named the NL pitcher of the year for 1961 by a UPI poll announced Oct. 25.

Whitey Ford, 33, of the Yankees won the Cy Young Award as best major league pitcher in 1961 (announced Nov. 8). [See Vol. XX, p. 444D2]

Chicago White Sox outfielder Orestes (Minnie) Minoso, 38, was traded to the St. Louis Cardinals Nov. 27 for first baseman-outfielder Joe Cunningham, 30.

Boxing. Floyd Patterson, 26, of Scarsdale, N.Y. retained the world heavyweight title by knocking out Tom McNeeley, 23, of Arlington, Mass. after 2 minutes, 51 seconds of the 4th round in Toronto, Canada Dec. 4. McNeeley was knocked down twice in the first and 4th round and 3 times in the 3d. Patterson was knocked down once in the 4th. Patterson weighed in at 188½ pounds, McNeeley at 197. [See p. 96E3]

Davey Moore, 28, of Springfield, O. retained the world featherweight championship by winning a unanimous 15-round decision over Kazuo Takayama of Japan in Tokyo Nov. 13. [See Vol. XX, p. 300D2]

Golf. A U.S. team (Jack Nicklaus, Deane Beman, Dudley Wysong, Charles Smith, Bill Hyndman 3d and Bob Gardner) defeated Canada and Mexico in Monterrey, Mexico Oct. 22 to win the Americas Cup amateur championship for the 6th straight year. The U.S. had 29 points, Canada 14 and Mexico 11. [See Vol. XX, p. 300E2]

Horse Racing. Christiana Stable's Cyane, Manuel Ycaza up, won the $138,770 Belmont (N.Y.) Futurity Sept. 16, for $85,650.

Keystone Stables' Harlan Dean, driven by Jimmy Arthur, 41, won the $131,573.01 Hambletonian Stake at Du Quoin, Ill. Aug. 30, for $77,364.93. Harlan Dean covered the first one-mile heat in 1.58 2/5, a world record for 3-year-old trotters. Harlan Dean covered the 2d heat in 1.59 for a combination heat time total of 3.57 2/5, a world record for trotters of any age. [See Vol. XX, p. 308C1]

Christopher T. Chenerey's Sir Gaylord, Ismael (Milo) Valenzuela up, won the $123,410 Sapling Stakes at Oceanport, N.J. Aug. 5. [See Vol. XX, p. 292B2]

Calumet Farm's Beau Prince, Steve Brooks up, won the $118,900 American Derby at Arlington Park (Chicago) Aug. 5, for $71,400. [See Vol. XX, p. 343D2]

Stoneybrook Stable's Cold Front, driven by Clint Hodgins, won the $110,950 Cane Futurity Pace at Yonkers (N.Y.) Raceway Sept. 8, for $61,022.50. [See Vol. XIX, p. 356E1]

Bohemia Stable's Kelso, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $109,600 Woodward Stakes at Belmont Sept. 30, for $71,240. [See Vol. XIX, p. 356F2]

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Di Gennaro's Duke Rodney, driven by Eddie Wheeler, won the $100,330 Yonkers Futurity Trot at Yonkers Aug. 10, for $55,181.50.

Jack Hogan's Oink, Larry Gilligan up, won the $100,000 UN Handicap at Atlantic City, N.J. Sept. 16, for $65,000. [See Vol. XX, p. 343D2]

Hugh A. Grant's Airmans Guide, Howard Grant up, won the $96,000 Beldame Stakes at Belmont Sept. 24, for $62,400. [See Vol. XX, p. 444C3]

George D. Widener's Jaipur, Arcaro up, won the $80,675 Cowdin Stakes at Belmont Oct. 2, for $52,438. [See Vol. XX, p. 383E3]

Duke Rodney, driven by Wheeler, won the $59,330 Kentucky Futurity Trot at Lexington, Ky. Oct. 6, for $28,181. Mrs. Charlotte De Van's Caleb, driven by John Simpson, covered the first mile heat in the world record time of 1:58 1/5. [See Vol. XX, p. 383E3]

A contract to buy a 33% controlling interest in Yonkers Raceway for $16-$17 million was signed Oct. 10 by the William Zeckendorf interests. The announcement was made by William Zeckendorf Jr., president of the International Recreation Corp. and son of William Zeckendorf, 56, president of Webb & Knapp, Inc. Zeckendorf simultaneously ended his efforts to buy control of Roosevelt Raceway (Westbury, N.Y.).

Track & Field. Irina Press of the USSR broke her own world women's pentathlon record with a total of 5,137 points at the Soviet championships in Moscow, Tass reported Oct. 9. [See Vol. XX, p. 232E2]

Penn State won the IC4A cross country championship in New York Nov. 20. Steve Machooka of Cornell finished first. [See Vol. XX, p. 444D3]

Paul Herman, 20, of Westmont College (Calif.) won the national AAU decathlon championship with 7,142 points in Albuquerque, N.M. July 2.

Dale Story of Oregon State won the individual title and Oregon State the team title in the national collegiate cross-country meet in East Lansing, Mich. Nov. 27.

Bruce Kidd, 18, of Toronto, won the national AAU 10,000-meter cross-country championship in Louisville Nov. 23.

Ronald Laird of New York won the national AAU walk championship in Los Angeles May 14.

Weight-Lifting. The USSR won the world weight-lifting championships in Vienna Sept. 24. The Soviets had 42 points, the U.S. 29, Hungary 19 and Poland 18. Ireneusz Palinski of Poland won the middle-heavyweight title with a world record mark of 1,047 pounds.

World weight-lifting records set by Hungarians at a meet in Budapest Nov. 11: bantamweight — 253.53 pounds by Imre Foeidi; middleweight —321.87 pounds by Gyoso Veres.

— MISCELLANEOUS —

Michael Rockefeller Missing. The Netherlands government reported Nov. 19 that Michael Rockefeller, 23, youngest son of N.Y. Gov. & Mrs. Nelson A. Rockefeller, was missing at sea in a small native boat off the southwestern coast of New Guinea.

Gov. Rockefeller and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Rockefeller Strawbridge, Michael's twin, left New York by air Nov. 21 and arrived in Merauke, Netherlands New Guinea Nov. 23 to join in the unsuccessful search. They left Hollandia Nov. 28 and returned to New York Nov. 29.

Michael, a 1960 graduate of Harvard, had gone to New Guinea with an anthropological expedition to study the primitive, newly-discovered Willigiman-Wallulua tribe in the mountainous interior and to collect native artifacts for the Museum of Primitive Art in New York, founded by his father. [See p. 431A-B1]

Air Crashes. A DC-6 charter plane owned by President Airlines crashed into the River Shannon in Ireland shortly after taking off from Shannon Airport Sept. 10 en route from Duesseldorf, West Germany to Chicago. All 83 persons aboard were killed.

A chartered Imperial Airlines Constellation carrying 74 U.S. army recruits from Newark, N.J. to Fort Jackson, S.C. crashed and burned 3 miles south of Richmond, Va. Nov. 8. All 74 recruits and 3 crew members were killed. 2 crewmen survived. The plane had made stopovers at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and Baltimore to pick up recruits. The FAA disclosed Nov. 9 that it had penalized Imperial Airlines twice for rules infractions when the airline operated under the name of Regina Airlines. [See Vol. XIII, p. 300C3]

An Air France Caravelle jet en route from Paris to Rabat, Morocco crashed and burned about one mile from Rabat Sept. 12. All 77 persons aboard were killed. The victims included Kuwaiti Prince Sakhry.

An Argentine Comet jetliner en route from São Paulo, Brazil to New York crashed and burned Nov. 23 after taking off from São Paulo's Viracopos Airport, about 4 miles away. All 52 persons aboard were killed.

A Brazilian Panair Do Brasil DC-7C airliner en route from Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro crashed and burned Nov. 1 after hitting a hillside near Recife, Brazil while approaching for a landing. 49 of 85 persons aboard were killed.

A Florida-bound Northwest Orient Airlines' Electra II crashed and burned seconds after taking off from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport Sept. 17. All 37 persons aboard died.

A British DC-3 airliner en route from London to Spain crashed into the Pyrenees near Prades, France Oct. 7. All 37 persons aboard were killed.

Hollywood Fire. Fire in Hollywood Hills destroyed 447 homes in Los Angeles' exclusive Bel Air-Brentwood suburbs Nov. 6-9. Among the homes destroyed were those of ex-Vice Pres. Richard Nixon and movie personalities Burt Lancaster, Joe E. Brown, Walter Wanger, and Zsa Zsa Gabor. The fire was one of a series during Southern California's current drought, already in its 4th year.

Atomic Accident Report. An Atomic Energy Commission investigation board reported June 10 that the AEC and its contractor, Combustion Engineering, Inc., shared responsibility for the Jan. 3 SL-1 reactor accident at Idaho Falls, Ida. The board held that the accident might not have occurred if there had been better site management, a "prudent" operator or "clearer definition" of the AEC staff responsibilities for continuing reactor-safety appraisals. It said a sticky control rod probably caused the explosion. [See p. 32A3]